

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

SYSTEM FOR RECORDING AUDIO INFORMATION WITH IMAGE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent Application No. 11-333389, November 24, 1999, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to an improvement in a recordable/reproducible information storage medium such as a memory card or the like.

More particularly, the present invention relates to an improvement in a removable, portable information storage medium suitable for recording/playing back digital still image information in combination with digital audio information.

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The present invention also relates to a processing method of information (still image information, text information, or the like, which is associated with audio information) recorded on the information storage medium.

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Removable, portable information storage media that record digital audio information include:

25 (A) a CD-DA (compact disc that records digital audio in the form of pits);

(B) a CD-I (CD interactive) or video CD;

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(D) an MD (a disc using magneto-optical recording); and

As the shape of the information storage medium itself, media (A) to (D) have a disc shape. In these information storage media, a recording layer on each medium is irradiated with convergent light of a laser beam while rotating the medium, and a change in light reflected by the recording layer is detected as a playback signal.

By contrast, medium (E) roughly has a card shape  
15 although various sizes and shapes are available. In  
medium (E), digital audio information is recorded in a  
semiconductor memory (mainly, a flash memory) built in  
a card-shaped body, and a recording/playback process of  
audio information is done via electrode terminals  
20 provided to a predetermined portion of the card  
surface. A memory card that belongs to medium (E) is  
used in, e.g., a digital camera.

In the conventional information storage media which has either a disc or card shape, upon editing (dividing, combining, etc. of a tune or music number) the recorded audio information (music piece or the like), a method of handling various kinds of

information (still image information such as a jacket  
image or the like, text information such as words or  
lyric lines or the like) associated with the edited  
audio information (tune or music number) is not  
5 automated, resulting in troublesome handling for the  
user.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made in  
consideration of the above situation and has as its  
10 object to provide an information storage medium having  
information (attribute information such as a display  
order mode/display timing mode and the like, a flag  
indicating the presence/absence of still image  
information, and the like) that pertains to handling of  
15 various kinds of information (still image information  
such as a jacket image or the like, text information  
such as words or the like) associated with audio  
information (tune or music number).

It is another object of the present invention to  
20 provide an information playback method using  
information (attribute information such as a display  
order mode/display timing mode and the like, a flag  
indicating the presence/absence of still image  
information, and the like) that pertains to handling of  
25 various kinds of information (still image information  
such as a jacket image or the like, text information  
such as words or the like) associated with audio

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information (tune or music number).

In order to achieve the above object, an information storage medium according to the present invention has a recording region (121) of audio information (data of AOB: ATS\_xx.AOB) and image information (data of IOB: IMG\_xx.IOB), and has a first playback unit (tune or music number) for playing back the audio information (ATS\_xx.AOB) and a second playback unit (AOB/TK) having a fineness being equal to or more fine than a fineness of the first playback unit (tune or music number). In other words, the second playback unit (AOB/TK) has a size equal to or smaller than the first playback unit (tune or music number). The first playback unit (tune or music number) is made up of one or more second playback units (AOB/TK). One or more pieces of management information (AOBI/TKI) each pertaining to the second playback unit (AOB/TK) are recorded in a line (e.g., in music # $\beta$  in (a) of FIG. 10, a sequence of AOBI#2, AOBI#3, and AOBI#4).

Note that display mode information (51, 52) indicating a display method (display order, display timing) of the image information (IMG\_xx.IOB) is described in management information (e.g., AOBI#2 in music # $\beta$  in FIG. 10) recorded at the head position in the first playback unit (tune or music number) of those recorded in a line in the second playback unit (AOB/TK).

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In order to achieve the above object, an information playback method according to the present invention plays back information from a medium (100, 170) that records audio information (data of AOB: 5 ATS\_xx.AOB) and image information (data of IOB: IMG\_xx.IOB) in a first playback unit (tune or music number) for playing back the audio information (ATS\_xx.AOB) and a second playback unit (AOB/TK) having a size equal to or smaller than the first playback unit (tune or music number). 10

When pieces of management information (AOBI/TKI) each pertaining to the second playback unit (AOB/TK) are recorded in a line (e.g., in music # $\beta$  in FIG. 10, AOBI#2 to AOBI#4) in the medium in which the first 15 playback unit (tune or music number) is made up of one or more second playback units (AOB/TK) (NO in step ST1002 in FIG. 25), the contents (e.g., IPI of AOBI#2 in music # $\beta$  in FIG. 10) of the management information recorded at the head position in the first playback 20 unit (tune or music number) are used as valid information (step ST1006). The image information (IMG\_xx.IOB) is played back (step ST1018) by accessing the image information (IMG\_xx.IOB) on the basis of the contents (IPI of AOBI#2 in music # $\beta$ ) of the valid 25 management information (step ST1016).

Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and

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in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and obtained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the general description given above and the detailed description of the preferred embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 shows views for explaining a case wherein a plurality of music numbers (tunes) with still images, the total of which is equal to or smaller than a predetermined value (20 images in this case), and which are recorded on an information storage medium (memory card or disc) according to an embodiment of the present invention, are combined by editing.

FIG. 2 shows views for explaining a case wherein a plurality of music numbers (tunes) with still images, the total of which exceeds a predetermined value (20 images in this case), and which are recorded on an information storage medium (memory card or disc) according to an embodiment of the present invention, are combined by editing, and a case wherein the

FIG. 3 shows views for explaining the way in which display mode information of the combined music number (or combined tune) is handled when a plurality of music numbers (or tunes) with still images recorded on the information storage medium (memory card or disc) are combined by editing.

FIG. 5 shows views for explaining the data structure (recording format) of a memory card as an information storage medium according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 shows a view for explaining the directory configuration (hierarchical structure of recorded files) of various kinds of information stored in the information storage medium shown in FIG. 5 or FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 shows views for explaining an example of the playback relationships (arrows in FIG. 8) between a

FIG. 9 shows views for explaining another example of the playback relationships (arrows in FIG. 9) between a plurality of music numbers (or tunes) and still images appended to these music numbers, which are stored in the information storage medium shown in FIG. 5 or FIG. 6.

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FIG. 13 shows are views for explaining an example  
5 of the playback relationship (arrows in FIG. 13)  
between a plurality of music numbers (or tunes) stored  
in the information storage medium of FIG. 5 or FIG. 6,  
and text (characters, symbols, figures, and/or marks)  
appended to these music numbers.

FIG. 15 shows views for explaining still another example of the playback relationship (arrows in FIG. 15) between a plurality of music numbers (or tunes) stored in the information storage medium of FIG. 5 or 20 FIG. 6, and text (characters, symbols, figures, and/or marks) appended to these music numbers.

FIG. 17 shows views for explaining the data

structure of management information (26\*) of still  
image ID information in the image object set  
information (IOBSI.IFO) file shown in FIG. 16.

FIG. 18 shows views for explaining the data  
5 structure of bitmap information (27) of a still image  
file designated as a representative image, jacket  
image, or the like in image object set information  
(IOBSI.IFO) in FIG. 16.

FIG. 19 shows views for explaining the data  
10 structure of management information that pertains to  
each image object (IMG\_xx.IOB) in the image object set  
information (IOBSI.IFO) in FIG. 16.

FIG. 20 shows views for explaining the data  
15 structure of image pointer information (IPI) shown in  
FIGS. 1 to 4, FIGS. 10 to 12, etc.

FIG. 21 shows a view for explaining the playback  
relationship (broken arrows in FIG. 21) between a  
plurality of music numbers (or tunes) and still images  
appended to these music numbers when cell information  
20 (CI#) in FIG. 10 and the like is changed to read a  
track search pointer (DPL\_TK\_SRP#), audio object  
information (AOBI#) in FIG. 10 and the like is changed  
to read track information (TKI#), and image pointer  
information (IPI#) in FIG. 10 and the like is changed  
25 to read a track information search pointer  
(TKI\_IOB\_SRP) for an image object.

FIG. 22 shows views for explaining an example of

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FIG. 23 shows a block diagram for explaining an example of the arrangement for recording information or playing back information on or from the audio card with the copy protection function shown in FIG. 5.

FIG. 25 shows a flow chart for explaining the method of making only an image pointer (IPI) of the first AOBI (TKI) in a music number or tune (track) valid as a pointer of a still image to be displayed when the music number or tune (track) is made up of a plurality of pieces of AOBI (TKI).

FIG. 26 shows a flow chart for explaining the method of matching the display order mode/still image display timing mode of divided music numbers (or divided tunes) with those before the dividing process, matching text information associated with the divided music numbers with that before the dividing process, and copying all kinds of still image information and text information in newly created AOBI (TKI) from the same kinds of information of AOBI (TKI) older than the

new AOBI (TKI).

FIG. 27 shows a flow chart for explaining the method of matching the display order mode/still image display timing mode of the combined music number (or combined tune) with those to be played back first by merging still image information in a succeeding music number (or succeeding tune) with that in a preceding music number (or preceding tune) when two music numbers or two tunes (tracks) are combined to generate a new music number or new tune (track).

FIG. 28 shows a flow chart for explaining the method of displaying jacket images using still image information of a music number or tune (track) included in a selected play list or a selected music number/selected tune (track) when a play list or music number/tune (track) is selected.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Various embodiments of the present invention will be described hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 shows views for explaining a case wherein a plurality of music numbers (tunes) with still images, the total of which is equal to or smaller than a predetermined value (20 images in this case), and which are recorded on an information storage medium (memory card or disc) according to an embodiment of the present invention, are combined by editing.

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be displayed per music number (or per tune) has an upper limit.

5 This upper limit is set to fall within the range from around 5 to 100 images in correspondence with the storage capacity of the medium (or the image buffer size of the playback apparatus).

A case will be examined below wherein the playback apparatus can display a maximum of 20 still images per music number (tune).

10 Furthermore, the example shown in FIG. 1 assumes a case wherein the total of the number of still images of music # $\alpha$  and that of music # $\beta$  is 20 or less.

15 Assume a case wherein the user issues an instruction for combining music # $\alpha$  and music # $\beta$  into a single music # $\gamma$  (i.e., makes combining edit).

In this case, the two audio information files (ATS\_01.AOB and ATS\_02.AOB) remain unchanged, and only management information (AOBI/TKI#1 and AOBI/TKI#2) is rewritten.

20 That is, of information of a program chain (original PGC) indicating the original flow of audio programs, the contents of information corresponding to image pointer IPI of AOBI#1 (TKI#1) and AOBI#2 (TKI#2) are partially rewritten, and the rewritten information (IPI) is re-defined as a portion of music # $\gamma$ .

25 The information (IPI) to be written corresponds to IPI# in AOBI# in (c) of FIG. 8 or IPI# in cell

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information CI# in (b) of FIG. 9 to be described later.

When music # $\alpha$  with still images and music # $\beta$  with still images with the configuration shown in (a) and (b) of FIG. 1 (these music numbers will be referred to as previous objects in preceding tracks) are combined, single music # $\gamma$  with still images (this music number will be referred to as a succeeding object located in the next track) is obtained, as shown in (c) of FIG. 1.

In this case, as shown in (c) and (d) of FIG. 1, ATS\_01.AOB is designated by AOB1#1 (TKI#1) included in combined music # $\gamma$ , and ATS\_02.AOB is designated by AOB1#2 (TKI#2) included in combined music # $\gamma$ . Furthermore, all image objects (IMG\_01.IOB to IMG\_04.IOB) are designated by only image pointer IPI of AOB1#1 (TKI#1) included in music # $\gamma$ .

More specifically, when "music numbers or tunes are combined", the designation contents of image pointer information IPI in AOB1#1 (TKI#1) before combining and those of image pointer information IPI in AOB1#2 (TKI#2) before combining are recorded together in image pointer information IPI of management information (AOB1/AKI#1) corresponding to an audio information file (ATS\_01.AOB) which is played back first in music # $\gamma$ .

In other words, the management information (AOB1/TKI) of music # $\gamma$  is obtained by merging the management information (AOB1/TKI#1) of music # $\alpha$  and the

As for pointer information IPI that designates still images of music #γ, only pointer information that belongs to the first management information (AOBI/TKI#1) of those (AOBI/AKI) of music #γ is made valid.

In other words, image pointer information IPI of AOB1#1 corresponding to a portion (ATS\_01.AOB) which is played back first upon playing back combined music #γ can designate all image objects (IMG\_01.IOB to IMG\_04.IOB). This is a significant feature of the embodiment shown in FIG. 1.

A memory save can be attained in this way, while when only management information AOB1#1 in (c) of FIG. 1 is temporarily saved in the memory (RAM) of system controller 3020, all still image file names that can be displayed upon playing back music #y can be detected from that information, and the switching



timing of each still image file (the position of an audio frame at which a still image is switched when it is played back) can also be detected.

As a result, the required memory size of the RAM in system controller 3020 in FIG. 23 can be reduced, and the manufacturing cost of the apparatus can also be reduced accordingly.

FIG. 2 shows views for explaining a case wherein a plurality of music numbers (tunes) with still images, the total of which exceeds a predetermined value (20 images in this case), and which are recorded on an information storage medium (memory card or disc) according to an embodiment of the present invention, are combined by editing, and a case wherein the combined music number is divided.

Note that FIG. 2 does not illustrate TKI corresponding to AOBI. However, since AOBI corresponds to TKI as in FIG. 1, TKI will be inserted as needed in parentheses in the following description.

When 11 to 20 still image files are set by each of AOBI#1 (TKI#1) and AOBI#2 (TKI#2) in (a) of FIG. 1, the total number of still images after "combining music numbers/combining tunes" exceeds the upper limit (20 images) per music number (per tune). A processing method in such case will be explained below with reference to FIG. 2.

After a plurality of music numbers ( $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  in

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(a) of FIG. 2) are combined, when the total number of still images of the combined music (# $\gamma$  in (b) of FIG. 2) exceeds the number (20 images) of displayable still image per music number (per tune), system controller 3020 in FIG. 23 to be described later appropriately shuffles information (image pointers after overlapping portions for identical still images are rejected) recorded in image pointer information IPI#1 and image pointer information IPI#2 in (a) of FIG. 2.

For example, system controller 3020 selects 20 image pointers of those of shuffled 20 or more still images in turn from the first one, thus choosing still images to the number of displayable images (20 images) per combined music number/combined tune (# $\gamma$ ).

As shown in (c) of FIG. 2, the chosen 20 still images are recorded in image pointer information IPI#1' of AOBI#1 (TKI#1) of combined music # $\gamma$ , and non-selected still images (extra images exceeding 20 images) are recorded in image pointer IPI#2' of AOBI#2 (TKI#2) to be played back later in single music # $\gamma$ .

Then, still images to be displayed upon playing back music # $\gamma$  after music # $\alpha$  and music # $\beta$  are combined are only (20) still images designated within image pointer IPI#1' present in management information (AOBI#1) that pertains to the audio information file which is played back first in music # $\gamma$ .

When the user is dissatisfied with still images selected by system controller 3020 in FIG. 23 in a combining process of music #γ, he or she can exchange information between image pointer information IPI#1' and image pointer information IPI#2' using still image designation information (image pointer) recorded in image pointer information IPI#2' not selected (i.e., which is rejected and is tentatively invalid).

Information exchange between image pointer information IPI#1' and image pointer information IPI#2' can be done by an information recording/playback apparatus (multi-function editor) with advanced edit functions or a personal computer PC installed with required application programs.

Likewise, when music #γ with 20 or less display images (IPI#1') and rejected images (IPI#2') exceeding 20 images, and music #η with 20 or less display images (IPI#3) and rejected images (IPI#4) beyond 20 images are combined again, and the total number of still images to be displayed exceeds the predetermined value (20), display images (IPI#1") of re-combined music #θ are 20 images selected after information of image pointer information IPI#1' and information of image pointer information IPI#3 are shuffled.

Information (image pointers) indicating other rejected images is recorded in image pointer information IPI#2', image pointer information IPI#3',

and image pointer information IPI#4 of AOBi#2, AOBi#3, and AOBi#4.

At this time information (image pointers) in each of image pointer information IPI#2' and image pointer information IPI#4 remains unchanged. This is because still images designated in image pointer information IPI#2' and image pointer information IPI#4 respectively have links to the contents of audio information files managed by AOBi#2 and AOBi#4.

As shown in (b) and (c) of FIG. 2, when music #0 is obtained by combining music #γ and music #η, if information (image pointers to rejected images) in image pointer information IPI#2' and IPI#4 remains unchanged, the user can choose still images that match divided audio information (the contents of divided music numbers or divided tunes) by re-editing using the multi-function editor or personal computer PC after music #0 is divided in future.

If no re-edit is done, rejected images designated by image pointer information IPI#2', image pointer information IPI#3', and image pointer information IPI#4 in (c) of FIG. 2 are displayed neither upon playback of music #0 nor upon playback of music numbers (#i and #k in (d) of FIG. 2) obtained by dividing music #0.

A processing method upon dividing music #0 (which is assumed to be a previous object in a preceding track) into two music numbers will be explained below.

5           In this case, an audio information file  
corresponding to AOB1#3 (TKI#3) is divided into two  
files. From management information AOB1#3 before the  
dividing process, AOB1#5 (TKI#5) ((d) of FIG. 2)  
corresponding to an audio information file to be played  
back last in divided music #1 is created.

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5           Note that image pointer information IPI is  
recorded not in audio object information AOBI (TKI)  
but in cell information CI when the music number/tune  
combining/dividing process is executed in accordance  
with the data structure shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 3 shows views for explaining the way in which display mode information of the combined music number is handled when a plurality of music numbers with still images recorded on the information storage medium (memory card or disc) are combined by editing.

A method of setting a jacket image in units of music numbers (in units of tunes) or setting a representative image of a given music number (given tune) upon a "music combine/tune combine" process will be explained below using FIG. 3.

A case will be examined below wherein a single still image (IMG 02.IOB) is displayed upon playing back

music # $\alpha$  before the combining process, and two still images (IMG\_03.IOB and IMG\_04.IOB) are displayed upon playing back music # $\delta$ . (These music # $\alpha$  and music # $\delta$  are assumed to be previous objects located on preceding tracks. Also, combined music # $\epsilon$  is assumed to be a succeeding object located in the next track.)

Upon playing back music # $\alpha$ , IMG\_02.IOB is displayed as a representative image of that music number. However, since IMG\_03.IOB is displayed first upon playing back music # $\delta$ , IMG\_03.IOB is set as a representative image of music # $\delta$ .

Representative images shown in (b) of FIG. 3 can be used as some (or all) of jacket images for music # $\alpha$  or music # $\delta$ , or can be used as some (or all) of jacket images for the entire medium (a card shown in FIG. 5 or a disc shown in FIG. 6) that records these music numbers.

After the combining process, as shown in (c) and (d) of FIG. 3, AOBI#1 and AOBI#7 themselves remain unchanged, and ATS\_01.AOB and ATS\_07.AOB as audio information files also remain unchanged. However, all pieces of information that pertain to still pictures are concentrated in IPI#1 in AOBI (TKI) #1 as management information for audio information file ATS\_01.AOB to be played back first in music # $\epsilon$  together with display mode information indicating the display order/display timings of one or more still images and



The display order is IMG\_02.IOB, IMG\_03.IOB, and  
IMG\_04.IOB in correspondence with that before the  
5 combining process shown in (a) of FIG. 3. (This  
display order or display sequence can be specified by  
display mode information to be described later with  
reference to FIG. 10 or FIG. 20.)

In the configuration shown in FIG. 3, IMG\_02.IOB to IMG\_04.IOB including an image object set as the representative image can be used not only as a jacket image of music #ε, but also as word cards including images of words (text information) of that music number.

Furthermore, the display timings of one or more jacket images or word cards can be determined in synchronism with audio frames (transfer units of audio data) in (c) of FIG. 22. In this way, words can be displayed while being switched along with the progress of song.

Note that display mode information (FIG. 10,

FIG. 20) of still images (jacket image, word cards, and the like) of music #ε is recorded in the first AOBI (first TKI) of music #ε. In music #ε, only this first AOBI (first TKI) is valid (for still image display control).

FIG. 4 shows views for explaining the way in which display mode information, text information, and the like of divided music numbers are handled when a music number with still images recorded on the information storage medium (a card shown in FIG. 5 or a disc shown in FIG. 6) is divided by editing.

A method of setting a jacket image in units of music numbers (in units of tunes) or setting a representative image of that music number (tune) upon a "dividing music number (dividing tune)" process will be explained below using FIG. 4.

Assume that one still image IMG\_02.IOB is displayed upon playing back music #α ((a) of FIG. 4) before the dividing process, and IMG\_02.IOB is set as a representative image (or jacket image) indicating the contents of this music #α.

When music #α in (a) of FIG. 4 is divided into music #α and music #ζ by the music number dividing process, as shown in (c) of FIG. 4, original audio object information (AOBI#1 in (a) of FIG. 4 is divided into AOBI#1 and AOBI#8 ((c) of FIG. 4). Also, as shown in (d) of FIG. 4, the audio information file is divided

into ATS\_01.AOB and ATS\_08.AOB in accordance with the dividing situation.

At this time, the contents of text pointer information TPI#1 and image pointer information IPI#1 in AOB1#1 before the dividing process are directly  
5 copied to TPI#1 and IPI#1 in AOB1#1 and TPI#8 and IPI#8 in AOB1#8 after the dividing process.

As a result, IMG\_02.IOB ((d) of FIG. 4) is designated as the representative images or jacket  
10 images (or word cards including word text) for both music #α and music #ζ.

The aforementioned text pointer information TPI forms a part of all kinds of information that pertain to text.

FIG. 5 shows views for explaining the data  
15 structure (recording format) of information recorded in audio card (memory card) 100 as an information storage medium according to an embodiment of the present invention.

The information storage medium (audio card/memory card) shown in FIG. 5 has a card shape as large as the size of a name card, a stick of gum, or a stamp, and comprises electrodes (not shown in FIG. 5) for  
20 connecting an external apparatus (not shown in FIG. 5) at a predetermined position on the outer side of card 100. As will be described later, information is  
25 input/output from/to an information playback apparatus

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or information recording/playback apparatus (see FIG. 23) using card 100 in FIG. 5 via these electrodes.

The main body of this audio card/memory 100 comprises a semiconductor IC prepared by assembling a microcomputer and its peripheral devices in a 64MB flash memory (EEPROM).

As shown in (a) of FIG. 5, audio card 100 has a copy protection function, and can prevent illicit copy or use of information recorded in audio card 100.

That is, with respect to an external apparatus (information playback apparatus or information recording/playback apparatus), audio card 100 itself

(A) makes mutual authentication and cipher key (encryption key) exchange,

(B) inputs and outputs encrypted information, and

(C) allows only a partner (information playback apparatus or information recording/playback apparatus) authenticated by audio card 100 to use correct (decrypted) information.

Such mutual authentication, cipher key (encryption key) exchange, encryption/decryption (decipher) of information, and information I/O interface process are executed by control CPU (MPU) 101 in the audio card.

A program executed by control CPU 101 in the audio card is stored in authentication/key exchange & I/O process related control program recording ROM 102.

In the information playback apparatus or

information recording/playback apparatus (see FIG. 23), authentication/identification is done for each audio card 100 to manage security of information transferred and input to each card 100.

5           As a security means for information management in units of cards done by the information recording/playback apparatus, audio card 100 has a unique ID, and can set a unique cipher key.

10           That is, the unique ID (the manufacturer name, product name, lot number, serial number, or the like) assigned to each audio card 100 and unique cipher key (encryption key) information are recorded in card unique ID information & key information recording region (RAM) 103.

15           Audio card 100 with the copy protection function also has application data recording region (RAM) 104, which can record audio information (audio object AOB), still image information (image object IOB), text information (text object TOB), management information (AOBSI.IFO, IOBSI.IFO, and TOBSI.IFO in FIG. 7) that  
20           manages those information, and the like.

          As shown in (b) of FIG. 5, application data recording region (RAM) 104 is made up of boot information recording region 110, file allocation table  
25           (FAT) recording region 111, root directory information recording region 112, and data region 113.

          That is, the file format of data recorded in

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When audio card 100 with the copy protection function shown in FIG. 5 is inserted into the information recording/playback apparatus (see FIG. 23), the information recording/playback apparatus reads information recorded in boot information recording region 110, and automatically boots (activates) itself.

After that, when the information recording/playback apparatus plays back desired information (music, still images, and the like) from card 100, it reads file allocation information in FAT recording region 111 to detect the storage address of desired information to be played back, and accesses application data recording region (RAM) 104 based on the detected address.

In data region 113, audio related information recording region 121 and one or more general computer information recording regions 120 can be arbitrarily set together, as shown in (c) of FIG. 5.

As shown in (d) of FIG. 5, audio related information recording region 121 is comprised of management information recording region 130, audio object (AOB) recording region 131, image object (IOB) recording region 132, and text object (TOB) recording region 133.

Audio information recorded in audio card 100 is

stored in AOB recording region 131, still image information recorded in audio card 100 is stored in IOB recording region 132, and text information recorded in audio card 100 is stored in TOB recording region 133.

5           On the other hand, management information (map information or the like) that pertains to these audio information, still image information, and text information, and management information (search pointers or the like) indicating links among  
10           information are stored in management information recording region 130.

          This management information recording region 130 is divided into four recording regions, as shown in (e) of FIG. 5.

15           That is, management information recording region 130 is made up of program chain set information (PGCSI) recording region 140, audio object set information (AOBSI) recording region 141, image object set information (IOBSI) recording region 142, and text  
20           object set information (TOBSI) recording region 143.

          PGCSI recording region 140 is formed of original PGC (ORG\_PGC) information recording region 150 for storing information of an original program chain, and one or more user-defined PGC (UD\_PGC) recording regions  
25           151, 152,..., for storing information of new program chains defined by the user in use of card 100, as shown in (f) of FIG. 5.

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In this case, using the authentication/key exchange & I/O related control program stored in ROM 102 and card unique ID and key information stored in RAM 103 in (a) of FIG. 5 as needed, application files (or PC data) such as a wordprocessor, spreadsheet, game, and the like can be prevented from being illicitly copied/used.

15           FIG. 6 shows views for explaining the recording  
format of an optical disc as an information storage  
medium according to another embodiment of the present  
invention.

As an example of recordable/reproducible disc-shaped medium 170, a hard disc drive HDD (especially, HDD using a removable recording medium), large-capacity floppy disc drive FDD (recently, FD with a capacity of 100 MB or more is commercially available),

The file format of the HDD or MO adopts the FAT format that has been explained with reference to (b) of FIG. 5, but the DVD-RAM, DVD-R, DVD-RW, and the like adopt the universal disc format (UDF).

Upon accessing information (for example, files in the directory structure shown in FIG. 7 to be described later) recorded on disc-shaped medium 170, volume & file structure information 1810 is played back first. This volume & file structure information 1810 includes UDF information used to access data files shown in FIG. 7.

Information recorded in application data recording  
25 region (RAM) 104 in (a) of FIG. 5 has a hierarchical  
directory structure as shown in FIG. 5, and information  
in root directory 2000 in FIG. 7 is recorded in root

Alternatively, information recorded in data region 1820 in (b) of FIG. 6 has a hierarchical directory structure shown in FIG. 7, and information in root directory 2000 in FIG. 7 is recorded in volume & file structure information 1810 in (b) of FIG. 6.

15           Audio information (AOB) with still images (IOB)  
described with reference to FIGS. 1 and 2 is recorded  
together in subdirectory 2001 named real-time audio  
recording directory 2100, as shown in FIG. 7.

Audio information (audio object AOB) recorded in the information storage medium shown in FIG. 5 or FIG. 6 is recorded in units of files such as ATS\_01.AOB 2500, and the like, as shown in FIG. 7. Details of audio object file (audio information file) 2500 will be explained later with reference to FIG. 22.

Image information (image object IOB) recorded in  
5 the information storage medium shown in FIG. 5 or  
FIG. 6 is recorded as independent files like IMG\_01.IOB  
2310, etc., in units of images (still images), as shown  
in FIG. 7.

Furthermore, the information storage medium shown in FIG. 5 or FIG. 6 can record text information (text object TOB) such as words, comments for played music numbers (tunes), profiles of a player, and the like in units of files like TXT\_01.TOB 2320,..., as shown in FIG. 7.

All pieces of management information that pertain to audio information (audio object AOB) recorded in audio object recording region 131 are recorded together in single file 2120 named AOBSI.IFO, as shown in FIG. 7. The recording location of this AOBSI.IFO file is audio object set information AOB  
25 recording region 141 in (e) of FIG. 5 or 6.

All pieces of management information that pertain to still image information (image object IOB) recorded in image object recording region 132 are recorded together in file 2130 named IOBSI.IFO. The recording location of this IOBSI.IFO file 2130 is image object set information recording region 142 in (e) of FIG. 5 or 6.

Likewise, all pieces of management information that pertain to text information (text object TOB) recorded in text object recording region 133 are recorded together in file 2140 named TOBSI.IFO. The recording location of this TOBSI.IFO file 2140 is text object set information recording region 143 in (e) of FIG. 5 or 6.

Even when the information storage medium has a shape of either audio card 100 with the copy protection function or disc-shaped information storage medium 170, all pieces of management information that indicate the playback order of all pieces of audio information (all AOBs) recorded in the information storage medium are recorded together in single file 2110 named PGCSI.IFO, as shown in FIG. 7. The recording location of this PGCSI.IFO file 2110 is program chain set information recording region 140 in (e) of FIG. 5 or 6.

Note that a program chain (PGC) is made up of one or more cells C, as will be described later, and has a structure that can define the playback sequence (or

playback order) of music numbers (tunes) in the PGC by means of the layout order (or arrangement) of cells C, as shown in (b) of FIG. 8, or in (g) of FIG. 5 or 6.

When data of recordable/reproducible DVD video (DVD\_RTR) is recorded in the data region of the medium shown in FIG. 5 or FIG. 6, DVD\_RTR directory 2200 including DVD\_RTR data files is assured as a subdirectory of root directory 2000 in FIG. 7.

When data of DVD audio is recorded in the data region of the medium shown in FIG. 5 or FIG. 6, DVD audio directory 2300 including data files (ATS\_01\_0.IFO; ATS\_01\_0.AOB, and the like) of DVD audio is assured as a subdirectory of root directory 2000 shown in FIG. 7.

Furthermore, subdirectory 2400 that manages flags indicating the presence/absence of still image data (indicating whether still image data are recorded/unrecorded) is assured under root directory 2000 in FIG. 7.

For example, system controller 3020 in FIG. 23 accesses hierarchical file information in FIG. 7 from card 100 in FIG. 5 or disc 170 in FIG. 6, and can read the contents (still image data flags; see FIGS. 16 to 19) of subdirectory 2400 before playback of a music number (or tune).

Then, upon accessing the contents (audio objects, image objects, text objects, and the like) in real-time

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audio recording directory 2100 in FIG. 7 upon playing  
back a music number (or tune), image objects with  
"unrecorded" flags ("00" in (c) of FIG. 17) can be  
skipped (that is, unwanted access can be avoided from  
being generated).

Since no unwanted access is generated, and still  
images can be smoothly read (i.e., only required still  
image objects can be quickly accessed), desired images  
(word card images, and the like) can be played back at  
just timings without being delayed from the flow of  
music number (tune) even when still image data are not  
stored in advance in a buffer memory of the playback  
apparatus. Here, in the example shown in FIG. 1, a  
maximum of 20 images in unit of music number (or in  
unit of tune) forms the above still image data.

FIG. 8 shows views for explaining an example of  
the playback relationships (arrows in FIG. 8) between a  
plurality of music numbers (tunes) and still images  
appended to these music numbers, which are stored in  
the information storage medium shown in FIG. 5 or  
FIG. 6. The relationship among respective kinds of  
management information will be explained below using  
FIG. 8.

In the embodiment of the present invention, all  
pieces of audio information (all AOBs) recorded on the  
information storage medium are managed using units  
called " music numbers (tunes)".

Furthermore, music numbers or tunes recorded on the information storage medium have information of the sequence for successively playing back all music numbers (tunes) in turn, and a region where the sequence information (program chain PGC) which is created first is recorded is called original PGC (ORG\_PGC) information recording region 150 (see (f) of FIG. 5, (f) of FIG. 6(f), or (a) of FIG. 8).

Management information (AOBSI) that pertains to audio information (AOB) has an independent management information unit (AOBI#1 to AOBI#5) for each audio information file (AOB file) like ATS\_01.AOB to ATS\_05.AOB (each corresponding to ATS\_01.AOB 2500 in FIG. 7) shown in (d) of FIG. 8. As such management information units, pieces of audio object information AOBI#1, AOBI#2, AOBI#3, AOBI#4, and AOBI#5 are set, as shown in (c) of FIG. 8.

Pieces of audio object information AOBI#1 to AOBI#5 respectively have pieces of time map information (TMI) 181 to 185 each including information that indicates the relationship between the playback time and recording location (address) in the medium to allow special playback such as time search, fastforwarding (FF), fastrewinding (FR), and the like.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 8, pieces of audio object information AOBI#1 to AOBI#5 include information of pieces of image pointer information IPI#1 to IPI#5,

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which can directly designate still image information files IMG\_01.IOB to IMG\_03.IOB.

As shown in (b) and (c) of FIG. 8, a size designated by pieces of cell information CI#1 to CI#5 defined in original PGC information recording region 150 has one-to-one correspondence with the total playback range indicated by pieces of corresponding audio object information AOBI#1 to AOBI#5.

As shown in (b) of FIG. 8, one or more pieces of cell information CI form each of music # $\alpha$ , music # $\beta$ , and music # $\gamma$ . Information indicating the relationship between each cell information CI and a music number (tune) is described in pieces of cell information CI#1 to CI#5.

As described above, the playback order of the original PGC is defined by the layout order of corresponding cell information CI. but the playback sequences in units of music numbers (in units of tunes) are described in original PGC information recording region 150 in terms of the relationship with music numbers (tunes) shown in (b) of FIG. 8.

In addition to the playback sequence indicated by the original PGC, unique playback sequence information set by the user is recorded in user-defined PGC recording region 151. Pieces of cell information CI#11 to CI#13 defined in user-defined PGC recording region 151 have a structure capable of setting corresponding

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information CI#1 to CI#3, CI#13, and CI#14.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 8, still image information files to be displayed upon playing back music #γ' and music #β' defined in user-defined PGC recording region 151 match those to be displayed upon playing back music #γ and music #β defined in original PGC recording region 150, and still image information files to be displayed upon playback cannot be arbitrarily set (changed).

By contrast, in the embodiment shown in FIG. 9, since image pointer information IPI# is set in each cell information CI#, still image information files to be displayed upon playback can be arbitrarily set in units of cells.

FIG. 10 are views for explaining an example of the way in which a jacket image or the like of each music number is displayed when audio information with still images recorded on the medium according to an embodiment of the present invention is played back in units of music numbers or in units of play lists.

In the embodiment of the present invention, all pieces of audio information (audio objects AOB) recorded on the information storage medium are managed using units called "music numbers or tunes".

Music numbers (tunes) recorded on the information storage medium have sequence information for successively playing back all music numbers in turn,

and a region where this information is recorded is called original PGC (original program chain) information recording region 150.

Management information that pertains to audio information (AOB) has an independent management information unit for each audio information file (AOB file) like ATS\_xx.AOB (xx is an integer starting from 01), and pieces of audio object information (AOBI) #1, #2, #3,... are set.

Each audio object information AOBI# has time map information having relationship information between the playback time and recording location (address) to allow special playback such as time search, fastforwarding (FF), fastrewinding (FR), and the like.

Also, audio object information AOBI# can include image pointer information IPI#. From this IPI, still image information file IMG\_xx.IOB (xx is an integer starting from 01) is directly designated.

A size designated by each cell information CI# defined in original PGC information recording region 150 has one-to-one correspondence with the total playback range indicated by corresponding audio object information AOBI#1.

Each of music # $\alpha$ , music # $\beta$ , and music # $\gamma$  is made up of one or more pieces of cell information CI#. Information indicating correspondence between each CI# and a music number (tune) is described in each CI#.

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In this embodiment, the playback order of the original PGC is defined by the layout order of corresponding CI#. but the playback sequences in units of music numbers (in units of tunes) are described in original PGC information recording region 150 in terms of the relationship with corresponding music numbers (tunes).

In addition to the playback sequence indicated by the original PGC, unique playback sequence information set by the user is recorded in user-defined PGC recording region 151.

Cell information CI# defined in user-defined PGC recording region 151 has a structure capable of setting corresponding audio object information AOBI and the playback start and end times in time map information defined in the AOBI.

Hence, by setting CI# in turn, an arbitrary playback sequence for audio information (AOB) can be defined in user-defined PGC recording region 151.

Since cell information CI# designates a portion in time map information, the playback range of music # that CI# plays back can play back a range narrower than that of corresponding music #γ defined in the original PGC.

In this way, an arbitrary range can be played back without being limited by the playback range of a music number (tune) defined in the original PGC.

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The user can set a plurality of arbitrary playback sequences in user-defined PGC recording region 151, and a plurality of user-defined PGC (program chain) recording regions #A, #B,... can be defined in units of playback sequences designated by the user.

As shown in (a) of FIG. 10, recording region 140 (see FIG. 5) of program chain set information (PGCSI) has recording region 150 of the original PGC (ORG\_PGC) and recording region 151 of one or more user-defined PGCs (UD\_PGC#A).

In this case, music # $\alpha$ , music # $\beta$ , and music # $\gamma$  are recorded in ORG\_PGC recording region 150, and music # $\beta$  and music # $\gamma$  are recorded in UD\_PGC#A recording region 151.

A PGC (program chain) is made up of one or more cells C, and the playback sequence (playback order) of music numbers (tunes) in the PGC can be defined by the layout order of these cells.

Music # $\alpha$  in ORG\_PGC recording region 150 has cell information CI#1 including text information TXI#1 (text information including text pointer information TPI# shown in FIG. 4 or FIGS. 13 to 15) and image pointer information IPI#1. This IPI#1 designates management information of still image IMG\_02.IOB included in recording region 142 of image object set information (IOBSI).

When this still image IMG\_02.IOB is played back

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Note that second pointer IPI#2 <2> in music #β  
designates still image IMG 02.IOB ("bruin"), which is



displayed as the second image of music # $\beta$ , as, e.g., a second jacket image. Also, third pointer IPI#2 <3> of music # $\beta$  designates still image IMG\_03.IOB, which is displayed as the third image of music # $\beta$ , as, e.g., a third jacket image (not shown).

"Bruin" of IMG\_02.IOB in (d) of FIG. 10 is a representative image for music # $\alpha$  of the original PGC but is not a representative image for music # $\beta$  of the original PGC. However, this "bruin" can be jacket images of both music # $\alpha$  and music # $\beta$ .

Music # $\gamma$  of ORG\_PGC recording region 150 has CI#5 including TXI#5 and IPI#5, and CI#6 including TXI#6 and IPI#6.

IPI#5 in CI#5 that designates audio information to be played back first in this music # $\gamma$  has two image pointers <1> and <2>. Of these pointers, first pointer IPI#5 <1> designates management information of still image IMG\_01.IOB included in IOBSI recording region 142.

When still image IMG\_01.IOB is played back simultaneously with the beginning of playback of music # $\gamma$ , an image of "personal computer" shown in (d) of FIG. 10 is displayed as an image that represents the third music # $\gamma$  in the original PGC (or a jacket image) simultaneously with the beginning of playback of music # $\gamma$ .

Note that second pointer IPI#5 <2> of music # $\gamma$

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"Running businessman" of IMG\_04.IOB in (d) of FIG. 10 is a representative image for music # $\beta$  of the original PGC (original play list), but is not a representative image for music # $\gamma$  of the original PGC. However, this "running businessman" can be jacket images for both music # $\gamma$  and music # $\beta$  of the original PGC.

On the other hand, in UD\_PGC (user-defined play list) #A in which the user re-arranges music numbers (tunes) to have #β as the first music number (first tune) and #γ as the second one, IPI#11 of the first music #β designates management information of still image IMG\_03.IOB, and IPI#12 of the second music #γ designates management information of still image IMG\_01.IOB (image of "personal computer").

20           Although not shown in (d) of FIG. 10, the contents of text information designated by corresponding text information TXI# (or its text pointer information TPI#) can be superimposed as needed on the representative image (or jacket image) to be displayed.

25           As alternative names of terms used in this  
specification, for example, the original PGC may be  
called a default play list (original play list), the

user-defined PGC may be called a play list, a cell may be called a default play list track search pointer/play list track search pointer, audio object information may be called track information, and image pointer

5 information IPI may be called an image object search pointer.

In the data structure shown in FIG. 10, the user-defined PGC can only designate a playback sequence as a sequence of "music number units" or "tune units" prescribed in the original PGC.

Each of CI#11 and CI#12 set in the user-defined PGC designates only audio information to be played back first in "music number" or in "tune" defined in the original PGC.

15 In order to change setups to play back in the order of "music # $\gamma$   $\rightarrow$  music # $\beta$ " in user-defined PGC#A recording region 151, CI#11 can designate AOB#5 as management information of ATS\_05.AOB to be played back first in music # $\gamma$ , and the next CI#12 can designate  
20 AOB#2 as management information of ATS\_02.AOB to be played back first in music # $\beta$ .

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 10, since only one still image IMG\_02.IOB is displayed upon playing back music # $\alpha$ , IPI#1 in AOB#1 that describes management  
25 information of audio information corresponding to music # $\alpha$  designates only IMG\_02.IOB.

Since this still image alone is designated in

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 10, a still image to be displayed first for each music number (each tune) is automatically set as a representative image (or jacket image) for that music number.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 10, music # $\beta$  is made up of three audio information files ATS\_02.AOB, ATS 03.AOB, and ATS 04.AOB.

Also, still image information associated with music # $\beta$  is recorded in the display order of

Since still images are displayed in the order of  
IMG\_01.IOB and IMG\_04.IOB during playback of music #γ,  
information that designates these still images is  
5 recorded in IPI#5 in management information AOBi#5 of  
audio information which is played back first in music  
#γ.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 10, a display mode  
 15 (see display order setting mode information 51 and  
 display timing setting mode information 52 in FIG. 20)  
 can be set for each management information (AOBI) # of  
 an audio object. However, only the display mode set by  
 the display mode information (51, 52) in the first AOBI  
 20 in a given music number (given tune) is valid.

For example, when the user-defined play list shown in (a) of FIG. 10 is selected, IMG 01.IOB (personal

On the other hand, when music #α of the original  
5 play list is selected, IMG\_02.IOB (bruin) can be  
displayed as a jacket image on the basis of image  
pointer information IPI#1 of AOB1#1 of music #α.

15 In the embodiment shown in FIG. 11, not only representative images (or jacket images) in units of music numbers (in units of tunes) but also those in units of playback sequences (PGCs) can be set.

25           When playback is made in units of playback  
sequences (PGCs), a still image displayed first is  
automatically set as a representative image (or jacket

image) of each playback sequence (PGC).

When the user selects a playback sequence (PGC) to be played back, the contents of PGCSI recording region 140 in (e) of FIG. 5 or 6 are played back to play back a still image file indicating a representative image of each PGC, and text information TXI#Z 430, TXI#A 431 or TXI#B 152 shown in (a) of FIG. 11 is superimposed on the played-back image and is displayed on the screen, as shown in (d) of FIG. 11.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 11, still image file information to be displayed for each music number (each tune) is described in IPI#2 in the AOBi (AOBi#2 in (b) of FIG. 10) to be played back first in a music number (e.g., #β in FIG. 10) (it is described in IPI#2 in CI#2 in the embodiment shown in FIG. 12).

In the example shown in FIG. 11 as well, by selecting a play list (original or user-defined one) or audio information (AOB/TK), corresponding image information (IMG\_xx.IOB) can be displayed as a jacket image.

FIG. 12 shows views for explaining another example of the way in which jacket images of respective music numbers (tunes) are displayed when audio information with still images recorded on the medium according to an embodiment of the present invention is played back in units of music numbers (tunes) or in units of play lists.

A method of setting a jacket image will be explained first.

5 In a method of setting jacket images using pieces of image pointer information IPI#1 to IPI#12 (a method of setting a still image to be displayed first in each music number (each tune) as a jacket image, or a method of setting a still image set by representative image/jacket image designation flag 71 in units of music numbers (tunes) or PGCs, as shown in (d) of FIG. 20 to be described later), a still image file number is directly designated.

10 By contrast, in an application example to be described below, the numbers of pieces of management information 1 to 4 corresponding to still image information files in IOBSI recording region 142 are designated, as shown in (b) of FIG. 12.

15 That is, in the data structure shown in FIG. 10, still image information displayed upon playing back a music number (tune) designated in user-defined PGC (UD\_PGC#A) recording region 151 matches that to be displayed upon playing back a music number (tune) designated by original PGC (ORG\_PGC) information recording region 150.

20 By contrast, in the data structure shown in FIG. 12, IPI#11 and IPI#12 in pieces of cell information CI#11 and CI#12 defined in UD\_PGC#A recording region 151 can designate arbitrary still

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images, which are not restricted by those to be displayed in units of music numbers (tunes) designated in ORG\_PGC information recording region 150.

That is, "pieces of management information 1 to 4 corresponding to IMG\_xx.IOB" in (b) of FIG. 12 serve as conversion files for pointer information (IPI#) that designates a still image (IMG\_xx.IOB).

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 12, number information of each of pieces of management information 1 to 9 that pertain to respective IMG\_xx.IOB in (b) of FIG. 19 is recorded in place of "still image file number 72 of the M-th still image to be displayed in a music number (tune), PGC, or play list" in (d) of FIG. 20.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 10, still image information files ("personal computer" of IMG\_01.IOB and "running businessman" of IMG\_04.IOB) to be displayed upon playing back music # $\beta$  and music # $\gamma$  defined in user-defined PGC#A match those ("personal computer" of IMG\_01.IOB and "running businessman" of IMG\_04.IOB) to be displayed upon playing back music # $\gamma$  and music # $\beta$  defined in the original PGC, and cannot be arbitrarily changed.

By contrast, in the embodiment shown in FIG. 12, since each cell information CI# has individual image pointer information IPI#, still image files to be displayed can be set for each CI.

In the example shown in FIG. 12 as well, by selecting a play list (original or user-defined one) or audio information (AOB/TK), corresponding image information (IMG\_xx.IOB) can be displayed as a jacket image.

FIG. 13 shows views for explaining an example of the playback relationship (arrows in FIG. 13) between a plurality of music numbers (tunes) stored in the information storage medium of FIG. 5 or FIG. 6, and text (characters, symbols, figures, and/or marks) appended to these music numbers.

In (a) to (d) of FIG. 13, audio object information AOBI# and image pointer information IPI# in (c) of FIG. 8 are replaced by text object information TOBI# and text pointer information TPI#, and there is shown an example of the way in which text information to be simultaneously displayed during playback of a music number is managed.

FIG. 14 shows views for explaining another example of the playback relationship (arrows in FIG. 14) between a plurality of music numbers (tunes) stored in the information storage medium of FIG. 5 or FIG. 6, and text (characters, symbols, figures, and/or marks) appended to these music numbers.

In (a) to (d) of FIG. 14, image object information IOBI# in (c) of FIG. 9 is replaced by text object information TOBI#, and there is shown another example

of the way in which text information to be simultaneously displayed during playback of a music number is managed.

FIG. 15 shows views for explaining still another example of the playback relationship (arrows in FIG. 15) between a plurality of music numbers (tunes) stored in the information storage medium of FIG. 5 or FIG. 6, and text (characters, symbols, figures, and/or marks) appended to these music numbers.

In FIG. 15, image pointer information IPI# in FIG. 8 is replaced by text pointer information TPI#, and there is shown still another example of the way in which text information to be simultaneously displayed during playback of a music number is managed.

FIG. 16 shows views for explaining the data structure of an image object set information (IOBSI.IFO) file recorded on the information storage medium according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 17 shows views for explaining the data structure of management information (26\*) of still image ID information in the image object set information (IOBSI.IFO) file shown in FIG. 16.

In the embodiment of the present invention, ID information (xx of IMG\_xx.IOB; xx = 01 to 52 in the example shown in FIG. 17) is appended to each still image information (IMG\_01.IOB to IMG\_52.IOB), as shown

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in (d) of FIG. 17, and management information 26\* (2-bit flag) indicating if given ID information (IMG\_xx.IOB) is used ("01") or unused ("00") is provided, as shown in (e) of FIG.16 and (b), (c) of FIG. 17.

Since this flag consists of 2 bits, four different states can be discriminated. For example, if flag = 00b, it indicates "unrecorded" (absence of still image data); if flag = 01b, it indicates "recorded No. 1" (presence of still image data); if flag = 10b, it indicates "recorded No. 2" (presence of image data with text such as words or the like); and if flag = 11b, it indicates "recorded No. 3" (presence of motion JPEG data obtained by, e.g., continuous shots (a maximum of 20 images per music number or per tune) or the like of a digital camera), thus allowing four different ways of flag identification.

In the embodiment of the present invention, each still image information (IOB) is recorded as an independent file. As a file extension of such still image information (IOB), "IOB" is used.

In the embodiment of the present invention, an independent file name (xx of IMG\_xx.IOB) is set for each still image information (IOB) as ID information used to identify each still image information (IOB). To allow easy ID information management, a number such as "IMG\_xx" or the like is assigned as an independent

file name, and a number (xx) assigned to this file name is managed as ID Information used to identify each still image information (IOB).

Management information as to whether or not unique ID information is assigned is recorded as "management information 26\* of still image ID information" in IOB bitmap information 12 as configuration information of IOBSI management information 10 in IOBSI.IFO file 2130, as shown in FIG. 16.

IOBSI.IFO file 2130 that contains management information as to whether or not unique ID Information is assigned is allocated under real-time audio recording directory 2100, as shown in FIG. 7, and is physically recorded in IOBSI recording region 142 in (e) of FIG. 5.

In the embodiment of the present invention, a maximum of 999 still image files as still image information (IOB) can be recorded in the information storage medium such as audio card 100 with the copy protection function shown in (a) of FIG. 5.

A major characteristic feature of the embodiment of the present invention lies in that fields for recording still image information (IOB) for a maximum of 999 images are set in advance, and the information description field size (data size) for each still image information (IOB) is a fixed length, as shown in (b) or (e) of FIG. 16.

With this data structure, the start address of each information in IOBSI.IFO file 2130 (for example, the start address of management information 2 that pertains to IMG\_02.IOB, and the address of recorded/unrecorded flag 45 for IMG\_05.IOB) remains unchanged even by new recording/a change in information contents/deletion of each still image information (IOB).

As a result, since the start address of each information is predetermined even by repeating new recording/a change in information contents/deletion of each still image information (IOB), system controller 3020 of the information recording/playback apparatus shown in FIG. 23 need only read only required information in IOBSI.IFO file 2130. That is, since a buffer memory (not shown) of system controller 3020 need only temporarily save minimum required information, the buffer memory size can be saved.

For this reason, the buffer memory size in system controller 3020 can be small, and the information recording/playback apparatus shown in FIG. 23 can be manufactured with relatively low cost.

Also, according to the embodiment of the present invention, since the start address of each information is predetermined, system controller 3020 in the information recording/playback apparatus in FIG. 23 can directly access the required position (address) in

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Recorded/unrecorded flags 41\* to 49\* for  
IMG xx.IOB are set to have 2 bits each.

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A sequence for recording new still image

5           <01> The number of pieces of still image  
information to be recorded and attribute information  
(see (c) and (d) of FIG. 19) such as a resolution,  
compression method, and the like are input at data  
input PC 3640 in FIG. 23 via inter-PC data I/F  
processor 3540.

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15      <03>  System controller 3020 plays back final
          number information 22 of still image (IOB) files
          recorded in IOBSI.IFO file 2130 temporarily saved in
          the buffer memory.

```

20           <04>   System controller 3020 plays back  
information of "recorded/unrecorded flags 41\* to 49\*" for IMG\_xx.IOB in (b) of FIG. 17 recorded in IOBSI.IFO file 2130 temporarily saved in the buffer memory from the first number to the number ("52" in the example in (d) of FIG. 17) set by "final number information 22"  
25   read in <03> above.   System controller 3020 then searches for unrecorded ID numbers with flags = "00" in (c) of FIG. 17 from the read number range (from IMG 01



to IMG\_52).

In the embodiment of the present invention, since the start address of each information is predetermined, the unrecorded ID number search process need only play back required information.

<05> System controller 3020 records each still image information (IOB) input via inter-PC data I/F processor 3540 in the information storage medium (memory card 100) while setting the number of a still image file name in accordance with the ID number (IMG\_xx with flag "00") extracted in <04> above.

At this time, the operation of information recorder/player 3000 is controlled by system controller 3020.

<06> Upon completion of recording of still image information (IOB), system controller 3020 changes the contents of IOBSI management information 10 ((b) of FIG. 16) in IOBSI.IFO file 2130 temporarily saved in the buffer memory.

<07> System controller 3020 records information such as a resolution, compression method, and the like of still image information input in <01> above in still image attribute information 431 ((c) of FIG. 19) temporarily saved in the buffer memory.

In the embodiment of the present invention, since the start address of each information is predetermined, pieces of management information 1 to 9 associated with

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IMG\_xx.IOB to be recorded can be directly accessed and recorded. For this reason, a recording process is very easy, and can be executed at high speed.

5       <08> When the number item of music number (or a  
tune number) for displaying each still image  
information recorded in the information storage medium  
is designated at data input PC 3640, system controller  
3020 issues an instruction to information  
10 recorder/player 3000 to read out information of image  
pointer information IPI# (IPI#1 to IPI#5 and the like  
in (c) of FIG. 8) in AOBI# corresponding to the  
designated music number, change the contents of readout  
IPI#, and then record IPI# on the information storage  
medium again.

15       <09> At this time, when a new representative  
image is set, system controller 3020 changes  
information of "bitmap information 27 of a still image  
(IOB) file designated as a representative image" ((d)  
of FIG. 16) in IOBSI.IFO file 2130 temporarily saved in  
20 the buffer memory.

      <10> Upon completion of changes in data of  
IOBSI.IFO file 2130 temporarily saved in the buffer  
memory of system controller 3020, system controller  
3020 issues an instruction to information  
25 recorder/player 3000 to write back IOBSI.IFO file 2130  
in the buffer memory to the information storage medium.

A method of generating a list of still image files

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For example, when a music number (tune) to which  
5 still image information recorded on the information  
storage medium is attached is set using a PC,  
information of this "still image file list" is  
required.

By contrast, in the embodiment of the present invention, since only a simple process to be described below is required, the still image file list can be generated at high speed.

25       <22>   System controller 3020 issues an instruction  
to information recorder/player 3000 to play back  
IOBSI.IFO file 2130 (FIG. 16, FIG. 7) recorded in IOBSI  
recording region 142 in (e) of FIG. 5 and temporarily  
save played back information in its internal buffer

<23> System controller 3020 reads "management information 26\* of still image ID information" ((d) of FIG. 16) in the buffer memory, and displays a list of already recorded still image file numbers on image display 3710 in FIG. 23.

10           When attributes of each still image must be  
          displayed at the same time,

In the embodiment of the present invention, since the start address of each information is predetermined, pieces of management information 1 to 9 associated with IMG\_xx.IOB to be recorded can be directly accessed and recorded. For this reason, a recording process is very easy, and can be executed at high speed.

FIG. 19 shows views for explaining the data

structure of management information that pertains to each image object (IMG\_xx.IOB) in the image object set information (IOBSI.IFO) in FIG. 16.

5 The data structure in IOBSI.IFO file 2130 will be explained below with reference to FIGS. 18 and 19.

As shown in (b) of FIG. 18 or 19, IOBSI.IFO file 2130 is made up of IOBSI management information 10 that records general information which pertains to all pieces of still image information, and pieces of management information 1 to 9 that pertain to  
10 IMG\_01.IOB to IMG\_999.IOB.

Note that the data size of IOBSI management information 10 and that of each of pieces of management information 1 to 9 that pertain to IMG\_01.IOB to  
15 IMG\_999.IOB are fixed sizes. Since the fixed data size is used, an access destination upon recording/playback of management information that pertains to each still image can be detected in advance.

For example, when management information that  
20 pertains to IMG\_02.IOB is played back, an address obtained by adding the data sizes of IOBSI management information 10 and management information 1 that pertains to IMG\_01.IOB, which are predetermined, can be accessed.

25 IOBSI management information 10 has image object set general information IOBS\_GI:11 that records general information of still images, and information 11 records

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5       shaped information storage medium 170), and final  
      number information 22 of the recorded still image (IOB)  
      files.

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presence/absence of still image data) 41\* for  
corresponding image data (IMG\_01.IOB in this case). An  
information file that pertains to this  
recorded/unrecorded flag 41\* can be recorded together  
5 in subdirectory 2400 in FIG. 7.

On the other hand, representative image  
designation state information 432 records information  
450 of the number of music numbers (the number of  
tunes) that designate the still image of interest as a  
10 representative image (or jacket image), and N "music  
number/tune number, AOBI number, or CI number that  
designates the still image of interest as the first  
representative image (or jacket image)" 451,..., 452 (N  
is a positive fixed value).

15 Note that the upper limit value of the number item  
of music numbers (number of tunes) or the number of  
audio information files that can set for given still  
image information as a representative image (or jacket  
image) is N. N is equal to or smaller than a maximum  
20 of 999, and is preferably 10 or less in practice (to  
reduce the load of management).

As shown in (d) of FIG. 19, representative image  
designation state information 432 has description  
fields up to music number/tune number or AOBI number/CI  
25 number 452 that designates the still image of interest  
as the N-th representative image (or jacket image).  
Numbers are filled in turn from music number/tune

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number or AOBI number/CI number 451 that designates the still image of interest as the first representative image (or jacket image) in accordance with information 450 indicating the number item of music numbers (number of tunes) that designate the still image of interest as a representative image (or jacket image), and the remaining fields are set at "0".

Note that the data structure in the IOBSI.IFO file 2130 shown in FIG. 18 or FIG. 19 can be applied not only to that shown in FIG. 10 or FIG. 11, but also to the data structure shown in FIG. 12.

FIG. 20 shows views for explaining the data structure of image pointer information (IPI) shown in FIGS. 1 to 4, and FIGS. 10 to 12, and the like.

Image pointer information 40 (corresponding to IPI in FIGS. 1 to 4 and FIGS. 8 to 12) in (a) of FIG. 20 records still image display mode information 43 (51, 52) and still image designation information 47 in units of music numbers (tunes), in units of PGCs, or in units of play lists.

As shown in (c) of FIG. 20, display mode information 43 includes mode information 51 for setting the display order of still images, and mode information 52 for setting the display timings of still images.

The still image display order setting mode information 51 has contents for designating a "sequential mode" for displaying images in turn in

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representative image (or jacket image) in units of music numbers (tunes), PGCs, or play lists, as shown in (d) of FIG. 20. Then, a still image stored in a still image file number with this 1- or 2-bit flag = "1" or "01" can be set as a representative image (or jacket image).

With this method, a still image other than a "still image to be displayed first" in units of music numbers (tunes), PGCs, or play lists can be set as a representative image (or jacket image).

FIG. 21 is a view for explaining the playback relationship (broken arrows in FIG. 21) between a plurality of music numbers (tunes) and still images (that can include jacket images, word card images, and the like) appended to these music numbers when cell information (CI#) in FIG. 10, etc. is changed to read a track search pointer (DPL\_TK\_SRP#), audio object information (AOBI#) in FIG. 10, etc. is changed to read track information (TKI#), and image pointer information (IPI#) in FIG. 10, etc. is changed to read a track information search pointer (TKI\_IOB\_SRP) for an image object.

By changing certain terms as follows (changes of terms), the playback relationship mentioned above with reference to FIGS. 8 to 10, etc. can be applied to FIG. 21:

\* PGC set information → play list manager PLM;

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    * cell information CI → track search pointer
5   DPL TK SRP of default play list;

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* cell information CI → track information TKI;
* image pointer information IPI → track
10 information image object search pointer TKI_IOB_SRP;
and

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15        In the structure shown in FIG. 21, when music # $\beta$  is a long one, an AOB file of music # $\beta$  may be automatically segmented in units of specific times, and track information TKI (corresponding to AOBI or CI) may be appended to the segmented AOB files.

Only the first TKI of each music number (each  
tune) is designated by each user-defined play list PL  
in place of default play list DPL. In this case, still  
25 images displayed in units of music numbers (tunes) are  
designated by the first TKI of each music number.

In the example shown in FIG. 21, an unrecorded

region or unused region is assured in correspondence with the contents of default play list DPL or track manager TKM (management information).

5 Since an unrecorded region (unused region) can be set in management information in this manner, even when a portion of the management information is deleted by, e.g., editing, other portions of the management information need not be modified, thus allowing simple handling of the management information.

10 Furthermore, the size of each TKM (management information) including an unused region is fixed (e.g., at 1,536 bytes), management of the recording location (address) of each TKM (management information) can also be simplified.

15 In this way, the buffer memory size of the playback apparatus required for the management information (the size of the internal buffer (not shown) of, e.g., information recorder/player 3000 in the apparatus shown in FIG. 23) can be greatly reduced.

20 In the aforementioned structure, display mode information 43 (51, 52) in FIG. 20 is provided to each music number (each tune). If a music number includes a plurality of pieces of TKI (AOBI), only the display mode information included in image pointer information (IPI 40 in FIG. 20) of the first TKI (AOBI) of that  
25 music number is handled as a valid one that can designate the display order (display sequence) and/or

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display timings of still images of that music number.

FIG. 22 shows views for explaining an example of the format (data structure) when encrypted audio information is recorded on the audio card with the copy protection function shown in FIG. 5.

The data structure in audio object file 2500 ((a) of FIG. 22) in the embodiment of the present invention will be explained below.

Audio information (audio object AOB) is made up of audio object units AOBU 2510 to AOBU 2530 ((b) of FIG. 22).

Each of these AOBU 2510 to AOBU 2530 is formed by:

(01) segmenting information into units each having a specific data size (32-kbyte unit, 16-kbyte unit, 512-kbyte unit, or the like);

(02) segmenting information into units at specific audio frame counts; or

(03) segmenting information into units at playback time units (0.2-sec unit, 1-sec unit, 2-sec unit, 5-sec unit, 10-sec unit, or the like).

In the embodiment of the present invention, compression of audio information uses AAC (advanced audio coding) of MPEG.

As shown in (c) of FIG. 22, audio object file 2500 is formed of a set of a plurality of audio frames 2610 to 2630.

Since the number of audio frames included in each

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2730 ((d) of FIG. 22).

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Encryption is done within each encryption unit (#a to #f), and the arithmetic process based on the cipher key (encryption key) repeats itself every encryption unit (#a to #f).

That is, non-encrypted region "g" is assured as a kind of padding region to match the size of compressed audio information recording region 2740 with an integer multiple of 64 bits.

FIG. 24 is a flow chart for explaining the sequence of a mutual authentication process and cipher key (encryption key) exchange process done between the audio card in FIG. 5 (or optical disc shown in FIG. 6),

and the recording/playback apparatus shown in FIG. 23.

The arrangement of a recording system capable of writing information (audio information and/or still image information) to be copy-protected in audio card (memory card) 100 will be explained first.

As a popular device that digitally records still image information which can be handled by the apparatus in FIG. 23, a digital camera is known. Still image information to be digitally recorded is also used as a menu image in DVD video that digitally records/plays back moving picture information (I-picture of MPEG can be considered as still image information) in addition to the digital camera.

As means for inputting such still image information to the apparatus shown in FIG. 23,

(11) video capture unit 3510 captures a video signal from CCD camera 3610 or TV tuner 3620 to convert it into a still image, and an A/D converter (not shown) built in video capture unit 3510 converts the captured still image into a digital signal and inputs the digital signal to input data transfer destination switching unit (data bus line) 3210;

(12) still image information sensed by digital camera 3630 is sent to I/F processor 3520 of the digital camera using a serial transmission line such as RS-232C or the like, and is input to input data transfer destination switching unit 3210;

(13) still image information created using personal computer (PC) 3640 or still image information scanned by an image scanner connected to this PC is input to input data transfer destination switching unit 3210 via inter-PC data I/F processor 3540; and so forth.

As means for inputting text information to the apparatus shown in FIG. 23,

(14) key input data from a keyboard is input to input data transfer destination switching unit 3210;

(15) character selection/designation is made using dial rotation/dial in used in, e.g., a digital camcorder to input character codes of JIS, ASCII, or the like to input data transfer destination switching unit 3210; and so forth.

Furthermore, as means for inputting audio information to the apparatus shown in FIG. 23,

(16) an analog audio signal (e.g., an analog playback output of a CD player) externally input via analog input terminal 3570 is converted into a digital signal by DAC 3350, the digital signal undergoes, e.g., MPEG2/AAC compression coding by audio encoder 3310, and the compressed digital signal is input to input data transfer destination switching unit 3210 (whether or not compression is done by audio encoder 3310, the compression method to be used if compression is done, and so forth can be determined in accordance with an

instruction from system controller 3020);

(17) an analog audio signal input from audio input microphone 3650 via microphone input terminal 3560 is converted into a digital signal by DAC 3350, the digital signal undergoes MPEG2/AAC compression coding by audio encoder 3310, and the compressed digital signal is input to input data transfer destination switching unit 3210;

(18) a digital audio signal (e.g., a linear PCM digital output from a CD player) externally input via digital input terminal 3580 undergoes MPEG2/AAC compression coding by audio encoder 3310, and the compressed digital signal is input to input data transfer destination switching unit 3210;

(19) already compressed digital audio information is directly fetched by data input PC 3640 from a WWW (World Wide Web), the Internet, and the like via a modem (not shown). The digital audio information is input to input data transfer destination switching unit 3210 via inter-PC data I/F processor 3540; and so forth.

Desired ones (e.g., JPEG-compressed still image information from digital camera 3630 and MPEG-compressed audio information from audio encoder 3310) of various kinds of digital information input by the aforementioned methods are selected under the control of system controller 3020. The selected information

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(JPEG-compressed still image information and MPEG-compressed audio information) is transferred to information recorder/player 3000 via input data transfer destination switching unit (data bus line) 3210.

Note that audio input information or still image information transferred to information recorder/player 3000 is sometimes appended with information of analog copy generation management system CGMS-A when it is an analog input signal or information of digital copy generation management system CGMS-D when it is a digital input signal.

When "copy freely" information (2-bit flag) is described as the information of copy generation management system CGMS, since no encryption is required, non-encrypted, plane input information is transferred from input data transfer destination switching unit 3210 to information recorder/player 3000.

On the other hand, when CGMS-A or CGMS-D designates copy restriction, copy-restricted information is transferred from input data transfer destination switching unit 3210 to encryption processor 3110.

Encryption processor 3110 encrypts the copy-restricted information on the basis of a cipher key (encryption key) randomly generated by cipher key

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(encryption key) generation/saving unit 3140 (see (e) of FIG. 22 for the encryption method).

Audio information and/or still image information encrypted by encryption processor 3110 are/is sent to  
5 mutual authentication/key exchange & encrypted information I/F controller 3120.

Mutual authentication/key exchange & encrypted information I/F controller 3120 transfers the encrypted audio information and/or still image information to  
10 information recorder/player 3000. The information to be transferred to information recorder/player 3000 is appended with copy restriction information (2-bit flag) of CGMS-A or CGMS-D as needed.

When "copy once" information is described as CGMS  
15 information, the encrypted audio input information is transferred from mutual authentication/key exchange & encrypted information I/F controller 3120 to information recorder/player 3000 together with this CGMS information while being appended with a decryption  
20 key.

When "copy never" information is described as CGMS information, the encrypted audio input information is transferred from mutual authentication/key exchange & encrypted information I/F controller 3120 to  
25 information recorder/player 3000 together with this CGMS information without any decryption key.

Alternatively, when "copy never" information is

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(22) a magnetic head in an HDD and HDD rotation





process, cipher key (encryption key) generation/saving unit 3140 generates a challenge key, which is encrypted by encryption processor 3110, and the encrypted key is sent to audio card 100 via mutual authentication/key exchange & encrypted information I/F controller 3120. Then, audio card 100 decrypts the encrypted challenge key to execute authentication.

Furthermore, a response key saved in card unique ID information & key information recording region (RAM) 103 is encrypted and is sent to encryption processing unit 3010, which decrypts the encrypted response key to execute authentication.

In these authentication processes, each other's IDs are checked.

For example, CPU/MPU 101 in card 100 in (a) of FIG. 5 reads the unique ID (this ID is written in, e.g., a ROM (not shown) in information recorder/player 3000) of the apparatus in FIG. 23 via information recorder/player 3000, and can check if that apparatus is an authentic one which matches itself (card 100).

Likewise, system controller 3020 in FIG. 23 reads the unique ID of card 100 in (a) of FIG. 5 via information recorder/player 3000, and can check if that apparatus is an authentic one which matches itself (apparatus in FIG. 23).

In this manner, mutual authentication is done between card 100 and the apparatus shown in FIG. 23

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(step ST10).

If mutual authentication has failed, the subsequent processes are canceled (not shown in FIG. 24), and information recording/playback on/from card 100 is inhibited.

If mutual authentication has succeeded, a common cipher key (encryption key) is generated based on a random number or the like between audio card 100 and encryption processing unit 3010, and the common cipher key (encryption key) information is temporarily saved in both card unique ID information & key information recording region (RAM) 103 and cipher key (encryption key) generation/saving unit 3140 (step ST12).

In this way, both card 100 and the apparatus in FIG. 23 have common key information required for decryption.

Upon completion of a series of mutual authentication/key exchange processes, encryption processor 3110 encrypts digital information (audio information or image information) sent from input data transfer destination switching unit 3210 using the common cipher key (encryption key) generated by the aforementioned processes (step ST14).

In this encryption, encryption conversion (for randomly shuffling data in encryption units) is done every encryption unit (64 bits) for compressed audio information recording region 2740 shown in (d) and (e)

In this case, ADTS header 2710 and fraction region "g" do not undergo encryption conversion, and are transferred to information recorder/player 3000 in a non-encrypted, plane state.

10           When information to be copyright-protected is  
recorded on card 100, information of CGMS-D is  
transferred and recorded at the same time.

20           The transferred encryption-converted data is  
decrypted by decryption processor 3130 (step ST18), and  
decrypted data is output to output data/control  
information transfer destination switching unit  
(data/command bus line) 3220.

An example of the process upon playback will be

explained in more detail below.

When information recorded on audio card 100 with the copy protection function is to be played back, information recorder/player 3000 reads information in program chain set information recording region 140 shown in (e) of FIG. 5, stores at least a portion of the read information in the internal memory (RAM) of system controller 3020, and searches for an audio information file to be played back using the information temporarily saved in the memory.

Before playback of an audio information file, system controller 3020 reads CGMS-D information which pertains to that information, and determines whether the information is transferred to output data/control information transfer destination switching unit 3220 directly or via encryption processing unit 3010, thus selecting one of these transfer routes.

When encrypted information is transferred from information recorder/player 3000, the mutual authentication/key exchange processes in steps ST10 to ST12 in FIG. 24 are executed, and a common cipher key (encryption key) is held between encryption processing unit 3010 and audio card 100.

The encrypted information input to decryption (decipher) processor 3130 via mutual authentication/key exchange & encrypted information I/F controller 3120 has a structure shown in (e) of FIG. 22.

The encrypted information is decrypted (deciphered) every encryption unit, and encryption units of decrypted, plane information are re-arranged to an original data sequence.

5           Digital information (plane digital information after decryption) transferred from output data/control information transfer destination switching unit (data/command bus line) 3220 is processed as follows:

10           (31) the digital information is decoded by audio decoder 3220 to obtain a linear PCM signal, which is temporarily saved in audio buffer 3410, when it is audio information;

15           (32) the digital information undergoes "code → character conversion" by character generator 3340, and is then temporarily saved in text line buffer 3420 as image information when it is text information;

20           (33) the digital information is converted into bitmap information in image decoder 3330, and is temporarily saved in page buffer 3430 when it is still image information compressed by JPEG or MPEG (I-picture); and

25           (34) video processor 3370 composites the still image information in the bitmap format, temporarily saved in page buffer 3430 and the text information image temporarily saved in line buffer 3420 to generate a single composite image, as needed.

The composite image obtained in this way is

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On the other hand, the audio information temporarily saved in audio buffer 3410 is transferred to D/A converter (DAC) 3360 in units of frames, and is converted into an analog signal, which is output to external output terminal 3720 connected to a loudspeaker or the like.

System controller 3020 shown in FIG. 23 sets a value obtained by dividing the "total number of frames" of music # $\beta$  shown in, e.g., (b) of FIG. 8 by the "number of still images to be displayed during playback" of music # $\beta$  as the "number of audio frames to be played back per still image".

Note that system controller 3020 in FIG. 23 mainly executes both the "music number combining (tune

combining)" and "music number dividing (tune dividing)" processes described earlier with reference to FIG. 2, and sends changed management information (CI# or AOBI#) to information recorder/player 3000 via output data/control information transfer destination switching unit (data/command bus line) 3220.

As a result, information in management information recording region 130 in (d) of FIG. 5 is rewritten. In the "music number dividing (tune dividing)" process, information (audio data corresponding to AOBI#3, AOBI#5, and AOBI#6 in the example shown in (c) and (d) of FIG. 2) in audio object recording region 131 is also changed (the process for dividing audio information file AOBI#3 into AOBI#5 and AOBI#6).

FIG. 25 is a flow chart for explaining the method of making only an image pointer (IPI) of the first AOBI (TKI) in a music number/tune (track) valid as a pointer of a still image to be displayed when the music number/tune (track) is made up of a plurality of pieces of AOBI (TKI).

The number of pieces of AOBI (TKI in FIG. 21) (three pieces of AOBI in music # $\beta$  in FIG. 8; three pieces of TKI in music B in FIG. 21) is detected from PGCSI/AOBSI or the like shown in FIG. 5 or FIG. 8 (step ST1000).

If the detected number of pieces of AOBI (TKI) is 1 (YES in step ST1002), image pointer information IPI

(TKI\_IOB\_SRP) of one AOBI (AKI) which forms that music number/tune (track) is used (step ST1004).

On the other hand, if a plurality of pieces of  
AOBI (AKI) are detected (NO in step ST1002), only image  
5 pointer information IPI (TKI\_IOB\_SRP) of the first AOBI  
(TKI) in the music number/tune (track) of two or more  
pieces of AOBI (TKI) which form that music number/tune  
(track) is used (step ST1006).

Then, the recorded/unrecorded flag (2 bits) in (e)  
10 of FIG. 16 or (d) of FIG. 19 is read (step ST1008).

For example, if this 2-bit flag is 00b, it indicates the absence of corresponding still image data (IMG\_xx.IOB) (i.e., no still image data is recorded). If this 2-bit flag is 01b, it indicates the presence of corresponding still image data (IMG\_xx.IOB) (i.e., still image data is already recorded).

20        If this 2-bit flag is 10b, it indicates the presence (recorded) of, e.g., still image data with text; if this 2-bit flag is 11b, it indicates, for example, the presence (recorded) of data (text data alone, motion JPEG file, etc.) other than a still image.

Such recorded/unrecorded flag is managed together  
in independent directory 2400 on the file system shown  
25 in FIG. 7.

If the recorded/unrecorded flag indicates the presence of corresponding still image data (IMG xx.IOB)



(YES in step ST1010), the recorded, corresponding still image data (IMG\_01.IOB designated by IPI#1 in, e.g., music #α in FIG. 8) is accessed using image pointer information IPI (TKI\_IOB\_SRP) of the AOBI (TKI), use of which is determined in step ST1004 or ST1006 upon playing back the music number/tune (track) of interest (step ST1012).

If the recorded/unrecorded flag indicates the presence of corresponding text data (TXT\_xx.TOB) (YES in step ST1014), the recorded, corresponding text data (TXT\_02.TOB and TXT\_03.TOB designated by TPI#2 in, e.g., music #β in FIG. 13) is accessed using text pointer information TPI (see FIGS. 13 and 14) of the AOBi (TKi), use of which is determined in step ST1004 or ST1006 upon playing back the music number/tune (track) of interest (step ST1012).

The accessed still image data and/or text data are/is played back upon playback of the music number/tune of interest, and are/is displayed on, e.g.,  
20 image display 3710 in FIG. 23 (step ST1018).

FIG. 26 is a flow chart for explaining the method of matching the display order mode/still image display timing mode of divided music numbers (divided tunes) with those before the dividing process, matching text information associated with the divided music numbers (divided tunes) with that before the dividing process, and copying all kinds of still image information and

5        Music/tune (track) # $\alpha$  having AOBI (TKI) #1 in FIG.  
4 is divided to generate new music number/new tune  
(track) # $\alpha$  having AOBI (TKI) #1, and new music  
number/new tune (track) # $\zeta$  having AOBI (TKI) #8 (step  
ST2000).

15        If image pointer information IPI#1 includes the description of display mode information (51, 52) (YES in step ST2002), the display mode information (51, 52) of image pointer information IPI#1 included in music #α before the dividing process is transplanted (copied) to new music #α and new music #ζ generated by the dividing process (step ST2004).

25           It is checked if music #α before the dividing  
process includes a description of text pointer  
information TPI (step ST2006).

If music #α includes the description of text pointer information TPI (YES in step ST2006), the contents of text pointer information TPI#1 included in music #α before the dividing process are transplanted (copied) to new music #α and music #ζ generated by the dividing process (step ST2008).

The text pointer information transplanted (copied) to new music #α and new music #ζ is stored in the internal RAM of system controller 3020 in FIG. 23, and/or is recorded in RAM 104 in (a) of FIG. 5 (or data region 1820 in (b) of FIG. 6).

The transplanted (copied) display mode information (51, 52) and/or text pointer information are/is set in each AOBI (TKI) of new music #α and new music #ζ (step ST2010).

In this case, the transplanted (copied) display mode information (51, 52) and/or text pointer information may be set not only in AOBI having valid image pointer information IPI but also in each AOBI having invalid IPI.

Still images and/or text (that can include jacket images, word cards, and the like) are played back and displayed while being switched as needed on the basis of all pieces of transplanted (copied) information (including display mode information and/or text information) (step ST2012).

FIG. 27 is a flow chart for explaining the method

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of matching the display order mode/still image display timing mode of the combined music number (combined tune) with those to be played back first by merging still image information in a succeeding music number (succeeding tune) with that in a preceding music number (preceding tune) when two music numbers/two tunes (tracks) are combined to generate a new music number/new tune (track).

Music/tune (track) # $\alpha$  having AOBI (TKI) #1 and music/tune (track) # $\beta$  having AOBI (TKI) #2 are combined to generate music # $\gamma$  (step ST3000).

In this case, in the example shown in FIG. 1, pieces of still image information IMG\_03.IOB and IMG\_04.IOB of music # $\beta$  are merged with pieces of still image information IMG\_01.IOB and IMG\_02.IOB of preceding music # $\alpha$ , so that music # $\gamma$  has pieces of image information IMG 01.IOB to IMG 04.IOB.

Of combined music number/combined tune (track) # $\gamma$ , display mode information (51, 52 in FIG. 20) in image pointer information IPI of AOBI#1 of music # $\alpha$  to be played back first is used as that of combined music # $\gamma$  (step ST3002).

If the display mode information used includes a description of display order setting mode information (51 in FIG. 20) (YES in step ST3004), the display method of still images (IMG\_xx.IOB) of music # $\gamma$  is determined in accordance with the contents of the

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FIG. 28 is a flow chart for explaining the method of displaying jacket images using still image information of a music number/tune (track) included in a selected play list or a selected music

number/selected tune (track) when a play list or music number/tune (track) is selected.

It is checked if a play list (default play list or user-defined play list) is selected (step ST4000).

5           This checking is done by system controller 3020 in FIG. 23 in response to depression of a play list select button on a remote controller (not shown) by the user.

10           If the play list is selected (YES in step ST4000), the first music number/first tune (music # $\alpha$  in the default play list or music # $\beta$  in the user-defined play list in FIG. 10) is specified (step ST4002).

15           On the other hand, if the play list is not selected (NO in step ST4000) but if a specific music number/specific tune (track) is directly selected (YES in step ST4004), the selected music number/selected tune (the music number/tune of user's choice), e.g., music # $\beta$  in FIG. 10, is specified (step ST4006).

20           Such direct selection of a music number/tune (direct music number designation or direct tune designation) is done by system controller 3020 in FIG. 23 in response to depression of a music number/tune (track) select button on the remote controller (not shown) by the user.

25           Some or all pieces of image information (IMG\_02.IOB to IMG\_04.IOB for music # $\beta$  in the example shown in FIG. 10) designated by image pointer information IPI of the specified music number/specified

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tune are allowed to be used in display of jacket images and/or word cards (text images based on text pointer information TPI) on the basis of the contents of recorded/unrecorded flags (see FIG. 16, FIG. 17, or  
5 FIG. 19) and the contents of designation presence/absence flags (see FIG. 18) of jacket images and the like (step ST4008).

Some or all pieces of image information (IMG\_02.IOB to IMG\_04.IOB for music #β in the example  
10 shown in FIG. 10) which are allowed to be used are displayed in accordance with the display method (e.g., sequential) designated by display order setting mode information 51 included in display mode information (see FIG. 10 or FIG. 20) and the display timings (e.g.,  
15 in units of a predetermined number of audio frames) designated by display timing setting mode information 52 included in the display mode information, upon playback of the selected music number/selected tune (music #β in the example in FIG. 10) (step ST4010).

20 The advantages or effects obtained according to the embodiment of the present invention described above may be summarized as follows.

1. According to the embodiment of the present invention, audio information with still images (audio  
25 information that can simultaneously play back still images) can easily undergo an edit process such as a music number combining process (tune combining

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process), dividing process, or the like within a short period of time without largely changing management information.

2. In the edit process such as a music number combining process (tune combining process), music number dividing process (tune dividing process), or the like, still images to be displayed upon playback of audio information can be easily set in units of music numbers (in units of tunes).

3. Even after music numbers (tunes) are combined, the playback range of a music number (tune) before the combining process is left or remained as a "management unit (cell/AOB/track)" indicating the playback range in audio information (AOB), and management information (CI/AOBI/TKI) that pertains to the management unit is recorded on the information storage medium as management information. Hence, the contents of management information need only be changed slightly before and after the music number combining process (tune combining process), and control upon editing can be facilitated.

4. When one music number (tune) is made up of a plurality of "management units (cells/AOBs/tracks)" (as a result of, e.g., the music number combining process/tune combining process), since designation information that pertains to still image information described within management information (CI/AOBI/TKI)

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6. Since designation information to still image

information (IOB) before the dividing process is directly copied and saved after the music number dividing process (tune dividing process), the user can be given a sense of security that "still image information to be displayed is saved even after the dividing process".

7. Still images (that can include jacket images and word card images) to be played back in a given music number (given tune) can be displayed while being switched along with the progress of the music number (tune) in a predetermined order and/or at predetermined timings in accordance with display mode information included in IPI in the first AOB/TKI of that music number (tune).

As described above, the information storage medium (audio card or the like) according to the present invention can have information (attribute information such as display order mode/display timing mode, and the like, flags indicating the presence/absence of still image information, and the like) that pertains to handling of various kinds of information (still image information such as jacket images and the like, and text information such as words and the like) associated with audio information (music number or tune).

According to the information playback method of the present invention, corresponding jacket images, word text, and the like can be displayed while being

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automatically switched upon playback of a music number  
(tune), using the information (attribute information  
such as display order mode/display timing mode, and the  
like, flags indicating the presence/absence of still  
5 image information, and the like) that pertains to  
handling, which information is recorded on the  
information storage medium (audio card or the like).

Additional advantages and modifications will  
readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore,  
10 the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to  
the specific details and representative embodiments  
shown and described herein. Accordingly, various  
modifications may be made without departing from the  
spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as  
15 defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

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